

The Pleasure of Motoring  
is accentuated  
by wearing  
MOTOR GLASSES.  
Protect the eyes from wind  
and dust.  
SUPPLIED BY  
N. LAZARUS  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 29, 1920, Temperature 82.

Rainfall 0.58 inch.

Humidity 87.

May 29, 191, Temperature 84.

WHEN DURING  
DISINFECTANT  
INSIST ON  
JOYES  
AND TAKE NO  
SUBSTITUTE.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
25, Des Voeux Rd. C.

No. 17,963. 六拜禮 號九廿月五年六二日九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920.

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
HOK UN-KOWLOON.

Marine and Land Engineers, Bollermakers,  
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.

HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".  
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".  
(Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 60 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.  
TELEPHONES:—Works K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.120;  
Works Sept. K.410.  
TELEGRAMS:—"SEYBOURNE".

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**

(The European Garage).  
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
Agents in South China for—  
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddleley-  
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks  
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT  
4 Des Voeux Road. TEL. 482. GARAGE AT  
96 Nathan Rd. Kowloon

## MOSCATINE.

A few drops sprinkled on the hands  
or any exposed part effectually  
prevents the bites of Mosquitoes  
and Sand Flies.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**,  
The Hongkong Dispensary.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
JUST ARRIVED —  
SMART  
WHITE SHOES

WHITE  
CANVAS  
WHITE  
RUBBER  
SOLES &  
HEELS.  
Prices \$5.00 to \$8.00 Pair.



**LADIES' WHITE SHOES**

CANVAS UPPERS,  
RUBBER SOLES  
\$2.50 to \$4.00 Pair.



Also complete Sizes for Girls and Children.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.  
Telephone 1355.

## A WELL-KNOWN FACT.

**CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.**  
ARE THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS  
IN THE COLONY.  
SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
TEL. No. 696.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail).  
AMRITSAR RIOTS.

Shimla, May 29th.  
The report of the Hunter Committee on the Punjab disturbance—consists of a majority report signed by the English members and a minority report signed by the Indian members. Except the Jallianwala Bagh and minor incidents, both the English and the Indian members generally agree in justifying the police and military firing. They also agree in pronouncing unfavourably on General Dyer's handling of the Jallianwala Bagh meeting and certain martial law orders, and exonerate the Indian Government from all blame. They differ regarding the nature of the disorders and as to the wisdom of proclaiming martial law.

The English members emphatically state that open rebellion is the only suitable term to describe the motives of the rioters. (The Indian members object to the term as implying the intention to turn out the British Government which was not the intention of the rioters.)

The English members consider that martial law was justified and describe the Amritsar outbreak as anti-Government at every stage. They criticise General Dyer's conduct at Jallianwala Bagh on two grounds: Firstly, that he ordered soldiers to fire without warning the rioters; Secondly, that he continued firing too long.

The Indian members exonerate General Dyer's conduct as inhuman and un-British.

The report is supplemented by a despatch of the Indian Government which considers that General Dyer showed a misconception of his duty which resulted in unnecessary loss of life. This judgment has been communicated to the Commander-in-Chief with the request that he may take appropriate action. The Government accepts the view that the administration of martial law was marred by the misuse of power and that the irresponsible acts were due to inexperience, and says that steps should be taken to prevent a repetition of such mistakes.

LONDON, May 29th.  
Archbishop Kenrick, of Simla, in a letter to the London newspaper, emphatically justifies the action of the military authorities in India, and declares that, if the present tendency to make a scapegoat of the white soldier succeeds, the military authorities in future would hesitate to act, and hesitation would have consequences which no white man cares to contemplate.

SPA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 29th.  
Reuter learns that it has been decided to revive the British Empire Delegation to the Spa Conference. Four Dominions have been requested to nominate representatives. Great importance is attached to keeping the various parts of the Empire in close touch with the Conference.

It is understood that Sir George Peary represents Canada, the Hon. W. Watt, Australia, and Colonel the Hon. Sir James Allen, New Zealand, or Lord Milner if Sir James Allen does not arrive in time. The South African representative has not yet been nominated.

PARIS, May 29th.

M. Millerand has demanded the recall of Herr Xylander, the chief German delegate to the Sarcé Delimitation Commission, on grounds of obstruction.

## UNREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 29th.  
An official report from Ireland contains a list of a hundred fresh outrages, including the destruction of police barracks, raids on dwellings and cattle drives. The police have informed the North Dublin Council that they are unable to protect polling stations in the forthcoming elections.

## POLAND'S WAR.

LONDON, May 29th.  
A Polish official statement says north of the Dvina and Upper Berezina the situation is stationary. The Bolsheviks' offensive appears to have broken down definitely. The report of the Bolshevik recapture of Kieff is completely false.

## COUNTRY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 26.  
Essex beat Worcester by an innings and 51 runs. Essex scored 501, J. W. H. T. Douglas getting 128.

Kent beat Hampshire by eight wickets. Kent, in the first innings, scored 365 runs, F. E. Woolley getting 158.

Surrey beat Notts by ten wickets. Notts, in the second innings, scored 190 runs. P. G. H. Fender took eight wickets for 66 runs.

## U. S. FARMERS

BUYING DIAMONDS WITH  
WAR PROFITS.

Diamonds of the finest purity and colour are rapidly supplanting live stock as an investment for surplus war-time earnings among the farmers of the Middle Western States.

According to statistics of the New York Customs officials, the jewels are being bought in enormous quantities, though they are 500 per cent. higher in price than before the war. The official figures for February show that diamonds imported from Holland alone exceed £2,000,000, or nearly seven times the total of the same month a year ago, while business in

## PACIFIC CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY  
PRESS".]

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S  
ARRIVAL.

PEKING, May 27.  
Mr. Crane, the American Ambassador, arrived this evening and was received with guards of honour.

AUSTRIAN TREATY RATIFIED.

PEKING, May 27.  
The House of Representatives yesterday ratified the Austrian Treaty with one dissentient vote. It will be submitted to the Senate on Saturday.

FOREIGNERS AND HUNTING  
PRIVILEGES.

PEKING, May 27.  
As a result of the Soochow affair the Government has drafted new regulations for Provincial Commissioners of Foreign Affairs governing hunting privileges. Foreigners will be allowed to shoot only over wild lands, after previously informing the local Police.

## A SINISTER REPORT.

PEKING, May 27.  
The Government has received reports that Japanese are arranging with the Hungarians to create trouble along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

## MANLESS WARSHIP.

### SCIENTISTS' PREDICTION.

VESSEL OPERATED BY  
WIRELESS.

Is the time approaching when sea-battles will be fought between crewless ships manœuvred by wireless from a station shore? Such a development has been predicted by scientists. And the remarkable success achieved recently by British naval investigators induced a belief that it may be attained one day. By using Hertzian waves, says a naval writer in a Home paper, the wireless wizards of our Fleet have succeeded in controlling torpedo craft at a distance of some miles. During the experiments a destroyer was manœuvred at will by wireless. Nobody aboard the vessel touched her wheel. She was steered wholly by wireless—and steered easily. The demonstration was a striking success. Other remarkable feats have been done with wireless, such as burning a ship's searchlights. In fact only those naval scientists who are experimenting with this medium know just what they can do with it and they are only at the beginning of things. Although the application of wireless to the control of vessels and torpedoes is not a new idea the latest results obtained in our Navy are considerably in advance of any that have gone before. In 1917 the Germans made an ineffectual attempt to attack our ships off the Belgian coast with electrically directed torpedo boats. These crafts were run by means of a wire on the same principle, as the Brennan torpedo, and had an aeroplane equipped with wireless "spotting" for them. As weapons of attack they were useless.

WORLD'S NEW SHIPS.

8,000,000 TONS BUILDING.

Quarterly Returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping show that there were building in the United Kingdom at the end of March 865 merchant steamers; of 3,394,000 tons. This amount shows an increase of 400,000 tons as compared with the figures for the end of December, and of 1,140,000 tons as compared with the amount building at the end of March last year.

The largest increase has taken place on the Clyde, where there are now 1,178,692 tons under construction.

The total tonnage "commenced" during the quarter amounts to 708,031 tons, represented by 203 vessels, and it includes many large ships. There are now building 210 ships of 6,000 tons and upwards, as compared with 173 at the end of December. The vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards amount to 62.

The output of tonnage shows, however, a slight decrease as compared with that for the previous quarter. In the past three months 123 vessels, of 451,236 tons, were launched, as compared with 137 vessels, of 451,915 tons, in the quarter ended December 31.

Building abroad at the end of March were 4,547,000 tons, a figure which shows a decrease of about 320,000 tons as compared with that at the end of December. This decrease is due to the decline in construction in the United States, which shows a decrease of 393,000 tons on the figures for the end of the year. There are now building in the United States 535 vessels, of 2,573,000 tons. Construction in Italy amounts to 355,000 tons, and represents an increase of 41,000 tons. The figures include those for Trieste, which represent more than 113,000 tons. Figures for Holland show an increase of 38,000 tons at 366,000 tons; and those for France an increase of 23,000 tons, at 240,000 tons.

The number of vessels building throughout the world at the end of March was 2,205, and the tonnage was 7,941,000. These figures show an increase of 67 in the number of vessels and of 81,000 tons.

As compared with the figures of six years ago the total construction in the United Kingdom has increased by 1,503,000 tons, while the tonnage building abroad has increased by 3,065,000 tons. The total tonnage building under the supervision of Lloyd's Register has increased by nearly 150 per cent.

## TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clean body and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisons. The body is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

### VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

The great value of the work of the Territorial units in India during the war and long after the cessation of hostilities is emphasized in a communiqué of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council expresses sympathy with the disappointment of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of those units of the Territorial Force whose lot it was to serve in India during the war, and who were thus denied the opportunity of meeting the enemy on the battlefields of Europe.

Many of these units, however, have earned distinction in other fields, some in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Palestine, and others at Aden and on the North-West Frontier, while others, less fortunate, have in the faithful performance of garrison duties rendered no less valuable service to the Empire by the maintenance of internal security, thereby enabling India to devote her resources to the successful prosecution of the war.

Reference is made to the many disappointments of members of the Force in respect to repatriation and release from military service after the Armistice. The delays arising from more general causes were prolonged by the unexpected situation created in the spring of 1918 by the sudden incursion of Afghan troops concurrently with the outbreak of internal disturbances.

The patience with which those disappointments were borne was highly creditable to all concerned, and showed how readily they appreciated the difficulties with which the Government of India were faced. The patriotic service of the Territorials in India "will be remembered and will serve as a noble and inspiring example of good citizenship to future generations."

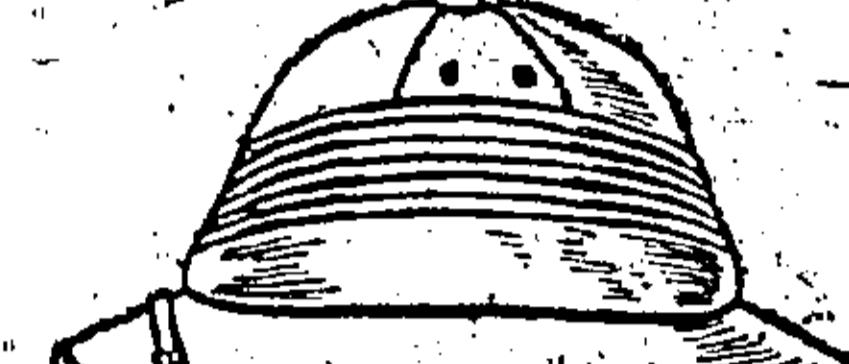
## BUSINESS NOTICES

**J. T. SHAW**  
SPECIALIST IN HEADWEAR

**SUN HATS**

MADE BY  
ELLWOOD, HAWKE AND TRESS.

PRICES  
\$6.50  
UP.



GUARANTEED  
RAINPROOF AND SUNPROOF

**J. T. SHAW**  
TAILOR and OUTFITTER  
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL

**J. ULLMANN & Co.**

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

**ROYAL ENFIELD**

MOTORCYCLES

HAS ARRIVED.

TWO STROKE 24 HORSE POWER.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.**  
25 Des Voeux Road C. GARAGE KOWLOON  
TEL. 27 TEL. 47

**DissBros**

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

**THE OPTICAL COMPANY**

51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, LENSES, etc.

OPHTHALMIST-IN-CHARGE—E. CHAN, OPT. D.

EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

**ALLSOPP'S**  
BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

**RAINIER**  
AMERICAN PALE BEER.</



Hughes & Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes and  
Bentley's  
A. B. & 4th & 6th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions from CAPTAIN BAPTIST TAYLOR, R.N., to sell by Public Auction

on  
MONDAY,  
May 31, 1920, at 11.00 a.m.  
"KENLIS" No. 71, The Peak.

Valuable Household Furniture,  
etc., etc., &c.,  
therein contained,  
comprising:-

Upholstered Drawing Room Furniture, &c., Blackwood and Various Screens, &c. Bedroom Furniture, i.e., Teakwood Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Washstands, Teak Twin Beds with Box Mattresses, &c., &c. White Enamel Bed, &c., &c.

Also  
Piano in excellent condition  
Double Rishas "practically new"  
Lady's Carrying Chair complete with  
Cushions, Blinds, &c.

A number of Pots of Plants, including some Japanese Varieties.

On view from Sunday 30th.  
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For Account of the Concerned)

ON  
TUESDAY,  
June 1, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
A Small Consignment of  
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,  
comprising:-

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battingberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also  
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases. And

Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.  
(All new goods and in small lots.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
ON  
TUESDAY,  
June 1, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS- AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c., comprising:-

Chestnut Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fitted, Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
Two Pianos, One Enamelled Bath Camera, &c., &c.,  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

Take a "WALLA WALLA" BOAT  
to your ship. Phone No. 3516.

## INTIMATIONS.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Vanier, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY the 2nd June, 1920, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1920.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, both days inclusive. By Order of the Court of Directors.  
W. S. BROWN, Secretary.  
Hongkong, May 21, 1920.

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

### TO-DAY

SATURDAY, MAY 29th.  
TEA DANSANT from 4 to 7 P.M.  
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, May 30th:  
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS  
during  
TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Larsen Subscription Grifins for  
Season 1920/1921.

LIST for intending subscribers to the above are now posted at the Racecourse, the Hongkong Jockey Club Offices and The Hongkong Club.

Should the number of ponies subscribed reach a total of thirty or more, the Stewards will adequately provide for same in next year's Programme. It is proposed to arrange that the ponies arrive in Hongkong during the month of October.

In order to make the racing as open as possible no subscriber shall be permitted to take a financial interest in more than two of these ponies, the cost of which will probably not exceed \$300 landed in Hongkong.

By Order,  
G. W. GEGG,  
Acting Clerk of the Course.

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS  
FRANCS  
in  
5% PREMIUM BONDS. CREDIT  
NATIONAL.

The Bonds are of 500 Frs face value.  
PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCS  
\$ drawings a year amounting to  
20,000,000 Frans  
with the following prices

1,000,000 Frans  
500,000  
200,000  
100,000  
50,000

The prices drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future. The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June, 1920.

Applications will be received till the 4th of June, 1920, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,  
where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, May 27, 1920.

## SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM  
Of all Chemicals. Made in London.

## MUM E Y A.

Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographic Work done  
in latest styles also Passport Photo.

Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Specialty.

No. 64, Queen's Road Central  
Tel. 254.

Just arrived  
a large assortment of  
FILTERS

1, 4 Gallons up to 4 gallons

Call Address:—IWASAKI

Codes:—A. B. C. 4th Ed.  
Western Union and Bentley.

The Mitsubishi Marine  
Agencies for:—Fire, Insurance Co.

The Ogata Marine &  
Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. SAYVEL, Manager.

No. 14, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO AND SEATTLE

THE Steamship

"WEST HIRROD."

having arrived from San Francisco, via ports, on May 23, 1920, the Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo per "West Hirrod" from Seattle are hereby notified that their cargo was transhipped at Yokohama to the "West Hirrod."

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on May 31, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clark.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after May 31, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,  
Agents.

1st floor, Porval Building,  
12, Des Voeux Road, Central.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JACON,"

From CALCUTTA via RANGOON,  
PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on May 29th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 29th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL SHIPSTAFF CO.,  
As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, 61. PREPAID.

Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

### WANTED.

WANTED.—By well-known Importer, PIECE GOODS ASSISTANT. Capable of taking charge of department. Knowledge of local conditions essential. Excellent prospects. Apply Box 1197, "CHINA MAIL."

### LOST.

LOST.—SILVER CIGARETTE CASE, initials engraved J. F. C. at Repulse Bay Hotel, on evening, May 12th. Owner values same as Kreppe. Will kindly return to "China Mail" Office. Reward.

### WANTED.

WANTED.—At the Peak, a small Black & White JAPANESE POODLE LADY preferred. State speed and salary expected. Apply Box 1199, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

### LOST.

LOST.—At the Peak, a small Black & White JAPANESE POODLE LADY preferred. State speed and salary expected. Apply Box 1199, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

### TO LET.

TO LET.—Unfurnished or partly furnished 7-ROOMED HOUSE on the Peak. Apply Box 1198, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

## MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE.

EXCELSIOR MOTOR CYCLE, 2½  
horse power, single cylinder, lamp,  
horn complete. In good running order  
and condition. Apply 49, A. Caine Road,  
Kowloon.

Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance  
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, "K."

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.

Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance  
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.

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Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.

Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance  
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan

## GIN.

Sir R. Burnett & Co's Fine  
Old Tom and Fine Unsweetened.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TEL. 616.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 346

SEE WINDOWS  
FOR  
NEW RANGES  
OF  
FURNISHING FABRICS

CHARMING, DESIGNS in  
EXQUISITE COLOURINGS.

CRETONNES, CHINTZES,  
TAFFETAS, SHADOW CLOTHS etc.,

MEASUREMENTS TAKEN FOR CURTAINS AND  
LOOSE COVERS AND ESTIMATES GIVEN  
FREE.

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920.

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The China Mail started the Hongkong University. This has been publicly and officially acknowledged. Therefore none but a fool would suspect us of any desire to injure our own offspring.

The China Mail started the present discussion of University affairs, with the object of getting certain things that are not good for the University put right. We had, and have, more information that we have used; but we were trying to "play the game."

The Registrar of the University published a letter which we mildly presented. It tended to discredit our statements, which were conservatively made, and well within the facts. We squashed that, and were willing to wait patiently for the Commission to sweep the chimney.

Now Professor Middleton Smith has published a ridiculous letter in this morning's paper, and our hands are forced again. Our readers would not forgive us if we ignored it, and of course they come first.

"I cannot and will not enter into a newspaper controversy on matters which are sub judice," says Middleton Smith. "Pretty rich, that, isn't it, towards the end of three solid columns of special pleading full of the veriest bunkum?"

Towards the beginning he says one true thing, plumply and plainly. "Expenditure has exceeded income."

That covers all that we have said, and justifies it. How he can deny that there is "poverty" in face of that we cannot understand. When expenditure exceeds income there is usually bankruptcy.

He skates over the real trouble, ignores it, when making innuendoes about the "disloyalty" of students' presumption to criticise.

Here is the position. A boy, or his parent, has chosen Hongkong University, in preference to America or elsewhere, on the faith of certain representations held out. He has committed himself to a certain expenditure of money and of time in return for certain promised benefits. The time is more precious than the money, because a boy cannot live his student year twice. Now if those promised benefits, in part of them, are with

or \$10,000 per annum, jump into an expenditure of \$20,000?

Does Middleton Smith ever weigh his words, or does he merely turn on a tap? For instance, what impression does he intend to convey when he says, "for 20 years I have, in such scant leisure as has come to me, been a garret-student of English literature, history, and economics?" That he has studied those subjects for 20 years? Or that his knowledge of them is as "scant" as the leisure devoted to them? That is typical of the whole article, designed to discredit such little bits of straight speaking as we have published. It is true as *China Mail* is not mentioned, but seeing that we were the paper to meet the matter, the object of the attack is plain enough. Well, of all the weapons that may be effective against the *China Mail*, let it be understood that gas, mere gas, is not one. Innuendoes about "friends and foes" are cheap. The *China Mail*, as mentioned already, is more than a friend—it is a parent—and it does not have to prove that its public spirited criticisms constitute it a foe. We have not attempted to destroy the University, so much as to destroy its destroyers. Nor have the students who have complained, with every right, and we are shocked at the effrontery with which this tactless professor tells them, "If you don't like it you may leave it." That is the only real instance of "crabbing" the University we have seen, and it comes, on top of the admission that expenditure has exceeded income, from a man who is confident of persuading the Commission that "we shall spend the money wisely."

Nobly is likely to accuse us of exaggerated affection or respect for the Government, but we are unfeignedly glad that the Government is intervening and likely to exercise some control over the optimistic Mad Flatters who have been "spending the money wisely."

## ADVERSARIA.

It is supremely important that our AND executive should JUDICIARY have no influence over our judiciary. If the Colonial Secretary appoint a cadet to a magistracy, and the magistrate afterwards learns that the executive desires a certain decision in a certain case, it is obvious that the cadet must be a strong man to persevere in impartial judgment. We would all be shocked at the idea of a British judge or magistrate taking a bribe. Are we better off with the type of magistrate who, with an eye to promotion in the service, is willing to decide cases as he believes the executive wishes them to be decided? That's for the system. Before we come to particular cases we will wait and see the executive's next move. We hear that certain changes proposed have again been changed, and in that case we need not say anything.

Now God alone knows whether it was or is true or not. Indications have pointed that way; but it is our duty, and our melancholy satisfaction, to point out that Middleton Smith announced that next year we shall still have three professors (one, in addition, on leave) eight full-time lecturers and two full-time tutors, a total of 13 for Arts.

If that is true, one ground of complaint by students and parents falls. We believe there was a proposal to cut out Arts, when the discovery was made that the income had been so extravagantly exceeded.

There is, of course, no question of killing our University. At the worst we should have to start afresh with more practical men better acquainted with simple arithmetic, and less fond of writing journalese.

There is that long passage about the light-house image, for example, in which we are solemnly informed that "it is much better to have a beam of light which carries a distance less than we hoped, than to have no light at all." Precisely. Then who the devil is responsible, seeing that they were on strict oil rations, for arranging a "beam" that needed so much more oil than they had? Moreover, and this should be the Commission's job, but you will see they'll shirk it, who was wasting oil?

It makes our blood boil to note

the gibberish and the superciliousness with which these people refer to "various unfounded rumours, well knowing that the rumours had foundations deep enough to warrant 'sacking the lot.' It might work for an erring schoolboy to plead with the birching master for 'calm consideration,' if it didn't in our day. Such inadvice would have meant extra swishes.

This business may be sub judice. We agree. We are helping to judge it. We have small faith in local commissions, which are usually mere whitewash contractors. Watch this one.

Who were the "enthusiastic friends" who persuaded us to commit the University to unguessed expenditure and what was the persuasion? Was it "promise"? Did the persuader, on a promise

whose letters have not gone in, our apologies, and this explanation.

L.O.N. believes that "there must always be wars," and who seem to like the idea, please note that the L.O.N. is not a Utopian scheme to abolish war? Each nation member of it must always be prepared for war, to co-operate with the others in attacking any aggressive Power that assails a weaker. The knowledge that there is such an international police force may deter some swash-bucklers, but the idea of the L.O.N. is to give the belligerent more war than they want, same as Germany got.

We invite "Students' ent." author of a LETTER, in yesterday's *China Mail*, to consider (we do not say reconsider, for an obvious reason) his suggestion that the Irish question is "rightly regarded as purely domestic." That is the argument of a wife-beater. No grave moral issue can be "purely domestic." As we have said before, and say again, the fault of America is not meddling too much but meddling too little. In the name of the Monroe Doctrine, a principle which the development of the world has made obsolete, she is in danger of shirking duty. When Germany invaded Belgium, we did not regard it as a purely domestic question, nor does a policeman when he hears the shrieks of a woman suffering the attentions of a wife-beater. Ireland is the wife. She is full of most unpleasant tantrums. But our present treatment of her looks like a case of wife-beating. Any bona-fide American protest or suggestion, not made as a vote-catching dodge, would be more chivalrous than impudent. The Italian civil war of 1860 was "purely domestic," but two British warships, the Intrepid and Argus, butted in to protect and facilitate the landing at Marsala which led to Italian unity, and ended in Garibaldi being worshipped in London four years later. It is not enough to hit upon an argument that seems in favour of your sympathies. You must weigh it. You must think. However, being still in the enviable position of a student, you can go on studying. Write again. Always glad to hear from you younger men, to whom we look for the commonsense and the nobler ideals of the future. Beware of repeating the blatings of the old men. Their world has gone, dropped from under them during the great war, and they are unconscious of it. They still keep on jabbering the formulas of a dead and gone world. Think it over. God bless you.

Reverting to something above, it is thought, indeed a solemn thought, given to us by "Acting Sergeant," that empire means responsibility to God, and the greater the empire the greater the responsibility. The solemnity of the thought is intensified when the thought is really thought about. The Empire Day gloating over an empire "on which the sun never sets" is one thing. You may consider how far it is necessary or helpful to an already vainglorious and arrogant people. Now consider this thought, that we have responsibilities on which the sun never sets. Is it not chastening, humiliating, stimulating? That is the point of our objection to the usual Empire Day bosh. That is the line we (and we trust the Acting Sergeant) would prefer to have emphasised. Read in this connection, the Parable of the Talents. Shanghai A.D.C. put

SHANGHAI, on "Twelfth Night" A.D.C. on May 22, very successfully. It is to be noted that Hongkong's help was valuable. The Hongkong A.D.C. lent a special curtain, and Mr. W. Sinclair designed the first and second acts.

A Singapore paper, OFFICIAL, has raised objection to the use in PHRASEOLOGY, of the Government Gazette of the phrase "His Majesty's Government," as applied to "Crown Colony business." It would prefer the phrase "His Majesty has been pleased to approve, or even with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State." As the business in hand was the recognition of the new American Consul at Penang, we see nothing wrong with the phrase "His Majesty's Government."

If there is to be any purist reformation in official phraseology, why retain the old-fashioned word "Majesty," which applies properly to no one man? "Majesty" and "Excellency" sound in twentieth century ears, very like the German "All-Highest," that we laughed at so much lately. The "Serene Majesty" of the Tsesy Kaiser hardly fitted an irritable little man with a bullet-head, a sore throat, a withered arm, and the concert of a popping.

A friend contributes WATER, the following on a postcard: Water is the purest and best of all things that God created. I have seen it glisten in tiny Tear Drops on the sleeping Lips of Infancy. I have seen it trickle down the blushing Cheeks of Youth, and go in rushing Torrents down the wrinkled Cheeks of Age. I have seen it in tiny Dew Drops on the Blades of Grass and Leaves of Trees, flashing like polished Diamonds when the Sun bursts in resplendent Glory over the eastern Hills. I have seen it trickle down the Mountain Sides in tiny Rivulets with the Music of liquid Silver striking on Beds of Diamonds. I have seen it in the pebbly rushing River rippling over pebbly Bottoms, purring about jutting Stones, roaring over precipices Falls, in its mad rush to join the mighty Father of Waters, and, in the mighty Father of Waters, in

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the basket and a parcel. Arrived at shore, he asked the girl to look after the basket and parcel for him while he went on some business. Some Revenue Officers searched the sampan at eight o'clock at night, and took the girl and her godmother into custody. As the result of certain information received subsequent to the women's arrest, the defendant was arrested the same night in a house in Square Street.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. F. C. Jenkins (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) opened the defence yesterday afternoon, and said that the case was very peculiar in one of two aspects, and it seemed to him that the key to the solution of the puzzle was the answer to the question: "How is it that defendant's arrest was effected on the indentification of the boatwoman's husband, who had never previously seen him?" It was stated by the prosecution that the only person in the sampan at the time the defendant engaged it was the 13-year-old girl. It seemed to him therefore that the only person who could identify the defendant was the girl, and curiously enough, she did not accompany the Revenue Officers to the house in Square Street to make the arrest. Mr. Jenkins suggested that the boatwoman's husband, knowing that unless some satisfactory explanations were forthcoming his wife and goddaughter could be considered to be in unlawful possession of the arms, and learning that the basket and parcel containing the arms had been put on board the sampan by a Chinese employed on the ss. "China" went with the revenue officers to a club in Square Street frequented by the Chinese crew of the ship. On arriving at the Club the boatman asked if there was anyone from the "China" and defendant who happened to be there, answered him. Defendant was engaged by the man into the street and was arrested. Mr. Jenkins reminded his Worship that a prisoner's evidence need not be convincing, but it was reasonable he was entitled to be discharged.

Giving evidence in his own defence, the defendant said he was a bathroom boy employed on board the ss. "China." When they arrived in port on the 18th inst., he came ashore with the intention of remaining ashore until the ship sailed. He did not go on board the ship on the 22nd neither did he expect a parcel from the ship that evening. He knew nothing about the basket and parcel which the prosecution alleged he had put on board the sampan.

His Worship said he did not believe the girl's story that she was ignorant of the contents of the basket and parcel which were left in her sampan. He was, however, satisfied with her evidence as to the identification of the person who had left them on her boat.

Mr. Jenkins said that if his Worship was not satisfied with a certain portion of the girl's evidence then his Worship should not accept the rest of the statement as true. At the previous hearing the girl in answer to Mr. d'Almada's question, stated that she saw defendant in the custody of the revenue officers before she was called to give further decline of about \$5.00 per bale all round.

Quotations are—  
No. 10s. \$155/235. No. 12s. \$205/235. No. 16s. \$250/230. No. 20s. \$265/310. Arrivals 7,000 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold Stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales.

WOOLENS.—Small enquiry about but little business finding its way into the order books.

Raw Cottons.—The market is practically unchanged. Quotations are nominal at \$37/40 for Indian and \$40/45 for Chinese descriptions.

METALS.—Market remains quiet. There have been sales of Tinplate at \$12 to \$12.50; but the market is not keen. There is practically nothing to be done forward in any line. Large quantities of material contracted for many months ago are still to come forward. There seems to be some doubt as to whether some of these parcels will ever come forward, in the meantime nothing can be done.

FLOUR MARKET REPORT:  
Stock: About 260,000 sacks.  
Quotations—American, Patent \$4.10 per sack; American, Cut off \$3.40 per sack; American, Straight \$3.40 per sack; Japanese, 2nd Patent (old stock), Japanese, 3rd Patent, Japanese, Straight, Shanghai, Flour 2nd \$3.15 per sack; Shanghai, Flour 3rd, Australian No. 1, \$3.40 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.20 per sack; Australian No. 3.

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## INTERESTING ARMS CASE.

## SHIP'S BOY CONVICTED.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. N. L. Smith yesterday afternoon, the hearing was concluded in the case in which a Chinese seaman was charged with the unlawful possession of a Winchester Rifle, two revolvers and 1,341 rounds of ammunition. It will be remembered that at the previous hearing, it was stated for the prosecution that the defendant engaged the sampan in charge of a 13-year-old girl, to go to the ss. "China," from which he transferred to the sampan a basket and a parcel. Arrived at shore, he asked the girl to look after the basket and parcel for him while he went on some business. Some Revenue Officers searched the sampan at eight o'clock at night, and took the girl and her godmother into custody.

The Government announces the probable introduction of a large electricity scheme for Malaya, for which it hopes to employ water power.

## SPECIAL CABLES.

## THE COLOMBO.

[China Mail SPECIAL]  
SINGAPORE, May 28.  
H.M.S. "Colombo," with the flotilla, is proceeding to Hongkong.

## MALAYAN ELECTRICITY SCHEME.

[China Mail SPECIAL]  
SINGAPORE, May 28.  
The Government announces the probable introduction of a large electricity scheme for Malaya, for which it hopes to employ water power.

## NATIONALISATION OF CREDIT.

## PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.

The Travers-Borgstrom Foundation at the University of Berns instituted prizes for the best critical studies on the organization of the credit of a particular country with definite proposals on the carrying out of its nationalization. Three principal prizes amounting to 25,000 frs., 20,000 frs. and 10,000 frs. have been fixed; besides there will be fifteen accessory prizes of 3,000 frs. each. An international jury will award these prizes for the presentation of the essays after the lapse of the term, now prolonged up to the 31st of March, 1924. The essays may be written either in English, German or Italian. Further details on the Regulations of the Foundation may be had on applying to the secretary.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. J. W. JAMIESON.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., L.L.D., who has been His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Canton for the past eleven years, and who is shortly leaving on furlough, was the guest yesterday at a reception held at the Canton Club by the British firms and a number of British subjects in Canton.

During the reception, which was largely attended by representatives from all British firms, Mr. Jamieson was presented with a silver salver, as a token of the high regard in which he is held by the business community; and also as a mark of esteem from all those who have appreciated his valuable co-operation and help during his long tenure of office. The presentation was made by Mr. H. Staples Smith.

## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

## THE G'ST OF IT.

Mr. Karsten Larsen is recognized as Acting Consul for Denmark.

Mr. K. E. Greig joins the Economic Resources committee.

Mr. A. L. C. de Albuquerque is recognized as Consul for Portugal.

Mr. William Russell acts as Government Marine Surveyor.

Mr. M. J. Breen is hon. secy. of the War Memorial committee.

About 100 masters, mates, or engineers passed local exams during 1919.

## MONTEAGLE DUE SUNDAY.

The ss. "Monteagle" Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, 12,720 displacement tons, is due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday afternoon, May 30, from Vancouver, B.C., via Japan Ports and Shanghai.

She is scheduled to leave Hongkong on her return voyage to Canada, via Ports, on June 8, and will arrive at Vancouver on July 2.

## N.Y.K. SHIPS.

The ss. "Portland Maru" of the N.Y.K. Bombay line, left yesterday for Kobe, via Shanghai, with mail on board.

The ss. "Kamakura Maru" of the Liverpool Line of this company, 5,630 tons, leaves

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., was held at 11.30 a.m. to-day at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. E. Clarke presided, and there were present Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. A. S. Gubbay and the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, Directors, Mr. G. Kapp, Secretary, Messrs. J. A. Tarrant, W. Morley, J. D. Humphreys, M. S. Northcote, J. M. Wong.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The statement of accounts and auditors' report having been in your hands for the past week, I will, with your permission adopt the usual course and take them as read. Traffic receipts show an increase of \$25,282.72 and the net profit for the year shows an increase of \$8,773.75. The previous year's accounts benefited to the extent of \$6,516.80 profit on investment realised, whilst in the year under review no sales of shares took place. Turning to the debit side you will notice coals and stores are \$1,25.39 up whilst maintenance and repairs are \$3,290.55 higher. The increase in this account is part cost of work in connection with the retaining wall above Barker Road Station which it was found necessary to erect owing to a landslide at the cutting at this point, during the heavy rains early in July. Wages are \$3,882.15 up and there seems little likelihood of any reduction in this item in the future.

Station's Crown Leaseholds Buildings you will notice are \$8,900.76 higher than the previous year. This amount which was the cost of the new station at Barker Road was previously included under the heading "Regrading Line."

Shares in public Companies have been written down to the market price ruling on April 30 and the loss debited to Investment Fluctuation account.

I trust that the proposed transfer to Reserve Fund of \$10,000.00 will meet with your approval. The present engines and cars will be replaced so I am sure you will agree with me as to the advisability of building up this fund.

I do not think there is anything else in the accounts before you that calls for special comment, but before proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts I should like to place on record our thanks to the men of the Navy and Army who assisted us during the recent strike, without their help we should have had to close down entirely.

With these few remarks, Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the Directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded, but before putting it to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability, any questions shareholders may like to ask.

Mr. Northcote: Mr. Chairman, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman: The adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Northcote and is now before the meeting for discussion if any shareholder has any questions to ask. There being no questions I will put the motion to the meeting. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the election of Directors. I beg to propose that Mr. J. Scott Harston, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. A. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone and Mr. A. S. Gubbay, be re-elected Directors.

Mr. Morley: I beg to second the re-election of the retiring Directors. The Chairman: It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Morley that the gentlemen whose names have been read out be re-elected Directors. Those in favour please signify. Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. J. A. Tarrant: I beg to propose that the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. C. Bernard Brown be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$150 each per annum.

Mr. J. M. Wong: I beg to second. The Chairman: It has been proposed by Mr. Tarrant and seconded by Mr. Wong that the retiring auditors be re-elected at a remuneration of \$150 each. Those in favour please signify. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready.

## ONE AGAINST US.

The *China Mail* is always glad to have its shortcomings pointed out. Criticisms are always welcome. Thus it is that opportunity is taken of correcting a misleading impression that might have been gathered from the advertisement published yesterday about flying. Beneath the picture of a seaplane flying upside down were the words "Safety: No Stunts." The advertisement it has been pointed out, "was a contradiction of itself." The Kiong Company is indulging in no stunts on passenger flights. The motto is "safety first." No doubt the pilots can fly upside down quite comfortably, but they are not doing it at Repulse Bay during next week. Flights may be booked at either the Hongkong Hotel or Repulse Bay Hotel.

## WRECK OF THE FAUSANG.

The s.s. "Fausang," of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, struck and grounded on the rocks near Holhong, while en route from Hongkong to Hongkong with 2,000 tons of coal on board, on Thursday, May 27th.

The s.s. "Jade" Captain Cornish, passed near the wreck, and upon arrival here, the Captain said that he passed the vessel at a distance of about four miles. Whistles were being sounded and he noticed standing by the "Fausang," the s.s. "Hok Canton." The "Jade" did not approach the "Fausang" as the s.s. "Hok Canton" was standing by.

The Naval authorities despatched the H. M. S. "Fame" to the scene, having on board as passenger Captain Wheeler, the Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Company.

The s.s. "Wing Sang" has been despatched by the Indo-China Company, with a salvage party and supplies on board to try and effect the flotation of the stranded vessel. The damage is said to be serious.

Owing to the small wireless set carried by the destroyer "Fame," the difficulty of communication is expected, and no word up to press time to-day, had as yet come through regarding the situation. It is probable that information will be available by Monday.

The European officers are still on board, but the Chinese crew had been brought to Hongkong, it is understood. The "Fausang" is a vessel of 3,000 tons. Latest reports indicate that her holds and engine room are flooded and that the ship is quite badly damaged.

## THE ROTARY SCRAPER MACHINE.

An interesting demonstration was given recently with the Rotary scraper machine on the bottom of the Isle of Man steamer "Viking," which was lying in one of Messrs. Cammell Laird's dry docks at Birkenhead. The demonstration had been arranged by the Marine Aircraft and General Equipment Co., of Liverpool, and was carried out under directions of Captain A. Angers, M.I.E.E. A number of representatives of Liverpool and Manchester liners were present, and closely watched the operation of this new "device." It was generally agreed that the machine was not tested under the most favourable conditions, inasmuch as those working it were in no way familiar with its handling. However, sufficient proof was shown that the scaling of rust off steel or iron could be done in a far more expeditious and satisfactory manner than under ordinary circumstances. An interesting feature was a test between the Rotary scraper and a pneumatic tool supplied by the yard officials. A square patch was marked off on the side of the "Viking" for each machine to scale. When these were finished, although there was not much difference in the time occupied, it was found that the space done by the Rotary scraper was without a mark on the steel, while that done by the pneumatic tool showed the marks cut into the steel by every blow of the tool. This is disadvantage also applies where the old method of the chipping hammer is employed, for it tends to further dent and pit the plates, and drive small particles of rust into the indentation, and, as is well-known when rust is left under the paint, it continues its corrosion, and soon causes the paint to peel off, making a new costly cleaning and painting necessary. The importance of a thorough cleaning therefore cannot be over-estimated.

One of the most striking features of the "Rotary Scraper Machine" is the surprising simplicity of its construction. It consists of the following four main parts—Electric motor to supply the power; set of tools to perform the work called for; flexible shaft to transmit the power from the motor to the tools; means to support and move the machine while operating it. The electric motor, specially built, developing approximately one-half h.p., can be furnished for any current and voltage required. The D.C. motors revolve 4,000 r.p.m. The A.C. motors run with a speed of 3,500 r.p.m. The motor is controlled by a snap switch; 75 feet of cord with the necessary sockets and plugs are supplied with each machine. The set of tools consists of three hammer tools, round or sharp at the buyer's option, one steel wire brush, one epoxy wheel, and one buffing wheel. The hammer tools consist of a spindle with a three-cornered centre with one round at equal distance from the centre and at an angle of 120 deg., are three round bars, serving as bearings; for 12 hammers, four of which are hung on each bar. These bars are easy to detach from the spindle for replacing of the hammers.

As a result of a demonstration recently carried out in London, it is stated that the Rotary scraper has been adopted by several steamship owners in London. It is also extensively used in the shipyards of the United States. The sole agents in Liverpool are the Marine Aircraft and General Equipment Company, of 5, Richmond Street.

## CHEMICAL SCIENCE AND MARINE SALVAGE.

During the war it was necessary, for obvious reasons that the operations of the Salvage Department of the Admiralty should be kept as secret, but, since the armistice, many interesting articles of a more or less technical nature have appeared in the Press. In this way the general public have learnt, to some extent, of the wonderful work which was carried out by this department. The part which chemical science played in assisting these great achievements is not, however, generally known. During 1917 an increasing number of torpedoes and mines vessels had to be dealt with, and the Admiralty had in readiness additional salvage steamers fully equipped with modern gear and appliances. It soon became evident, however, that the problem of dealing successfully with such a large number of decomposing cargoes could not be solved by existing methods, which it was necessary to eliminate the dangers arising from: (a) Poisonous, asphyxiating and inflammable gases; (b) pungent, irritating and nauseating smell; (c) infection; (d) spontaneous combustion.

Towards the end of 1917 a chemical manufacturing company, Germinal Products Ltd., of London, approached the Salvage Department, and requested facilities for demonstrating the efficiency of a new process which they believed would fulfil all requirements. The experiments took place on a large torpedoed steamer, laden with wheat and cottonseed, at which salvage operations and the discharge of the cargo, were being seriously hampered by deadly gases and obnoxious smells. The results obtained were so highly satisfactory that from that time onward until the end of the war the "Germinal" process was used exclusively on every wreck where decomposing cargo had to be dealt with.

The treatment consisted, in the first instance, of spraying the entrance to all affected compartments with a fluid compound called "Germinal," which is colourless, odourless, non-explosive, non-inflammable, non-volatile, non-caustic and non-poisonous when used according to instructions. It was applied under pressure through a vapourising jet, and immediately destroyed all noxious gases, germs and smells. It was mixed with clean fresh or salt water in strengths varying from 1 in 20 to 1 in 10, and the quantity of diluted fluid used was small on account of the very fine jet. The preliminary spraying enabled the salvage party and the stevedores to start their respective duties in absolute safety; consequently it will be appreciated that in such cases the dangers were ever present, but could not be seen or realised by sense of smell, a feeling of security and confidence once established was a most important factor. The spraying had to be continued in conjunction with the discharge of the cargo, as recurring gases and smells were liberated by moving the cargo during the progress of the work. In addition to this, it was possible to eliminate all risk of spontaneous combustion, although some of the vapours evolved were highly inflammable.

The after treatment of many of the cargoes was a highly important matter, and, generally speaking, damaged meat was the most difficult to handle. Exhaustive experiments were carried out with "Germinal," and the results had far-reaching effects. It was proved to be a powerful preserving agent, immediately staying decomposition for a lengthy period after the carcasses had been treated. This enabled the damaged meat to be transported in large quantities in an odourless condition by rail in open trucks or barge to convenient centres, where most valuable products were extracted.

A large number of vessels and cargoes were dealt with, the method adopted varying according to the circumstances of the case, and notwithstanding the great difficulties which had to be overcome, the results aimed at were always attained. There was not a single complaint, and the only fatality which occurred was an isolated case where several lives were lost through instructions not being complied with. On the conclusion of naval salvage operations in home waters, Germinal Products, Limited, received from the Admiralty a letter of thanks and appreciation as a recognition of the valuable services which had been rendered. *Journal of Commerce.*

## "SWINGING THE LEAD."

## SOLDIERS' SCHEMES FOR PRODUCING SKIN DISEASE.

Some of the tricks for deceiving the doctors practised in the Army, by "lead swingers," are given away by Dr. Haldin Davis in the current British Medical Journal.

He quotes the following ingenious methods of initiating skin diseases discovered by doctors attached to other armies than the British, in which he says the practice was not particularly common:

Scabies.—By picking the skin with a needle and rubbing in brine.

Pustular dermatitis.—By rubbing in croton oil.

Eczema.—By rubbing in iodoform, mercury, or such irritants as turpentine, petrol or sodium sulphide.

Abcesses.—Produced by inserting into the skin thread, horsehair or splinters and a hypodermic injection of turpentine or petrol.

Brusies.—Often produced by repeated tapping with a hard object upon the same place.

Pensioners, according to Dr. Davis, still yield in many cases to the temptation of artificially producing skin disease. Two of them recently came under his care, and both gave a history of treatment in many hospitals. Dr. Davis adds that the men were in both cases treated for a few weeks, after which they declared their ulcers were again much worse. On examining one case he came to the conclusion that the man had been applying carbolic acid to the wound on the end of a match.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

THE Management of the "CHINA MAIL" desires to inform the public that its rate for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "CHINA MAIL" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "CHINA MAIL," will be charged for at the rate of \$1. each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

## INTERNATIONAL Competition on the "Nationalisation of Credit."

A critical study of the Organisation of Credit in a given country and proposals for its Nationalisation.

Three prizes: 25,000 frs., 20,000 frs., 10,000 frs. and 15 accessory prizes of 5,000 frs. each—Competition open until March 31, 1921.

International Jury—Rules forwarded on application.

Travers-Borgstrom Foundation, University of Berno.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY, May 31, 1920,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,

50 cases Yellow Bar Soap,

8 do Double Talc Soap,

27 do Buttercup Brand Condensed Milk,

1 do Cassia,

3 do Salmon,

10 do Condensed Milk,

9 bags Super-phosphates,

5 cases Soft Soap,

1 roll Asbestos Cloth 1/16"

1 do Asbestos Metallic Cloth 1/16"

6 boxes Tea,

32 cases Cacao and Milk,

20 do Fluid Magnesia,

20 do Eucalyptus Oil,

20 do Window Glass,

40 doz. Perfume,

180 bags Tin Ore,

5 Gasoline Lamps,

6 pccs. Auto Tyres,

6 do Air Tubes,

1 pckg. Knitting needles.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

## LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1920.

## NOTICES.

## SPECIAL SALE

OF

## BLOUSES

STARTING ON

MONDAY,

MAY 31st.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

25% REDUCTION

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## COLUMBIA NEW RECORDS RECEIVED.

A 1516	Cohen on the 'Phone	Comic
1521	[Happy 'The Married	"
A 2251	Simplicity	Whistling Solo
A 2494	[L'ardita Valse	"
A 2885	[The Boy & the Birds	Descriptive
	[In the Valley of Sunshine	Princes Band



SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
APCAR AND  
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED

SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &amp;c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	8,000	5th June	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'werp
"NELLORE"	7,000	15th June	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'werp
"KARMALA"	9,000	5th June	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'werp

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

"TAKADA"	7,000	30th May	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	3rd June	

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

(cargo only)	6,200	2nd June	Sydney via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Brisbane.
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**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"KARMALA"	9,000	2nd June	Shanghai and Japan.
"DEVANEA"	8,100	19th June	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Call at Antwerp.  
Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore & Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fan free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.**N. Y. K.**

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.FUSHIMI MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.  
TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Wednesday, 26th June, at 11 a.m.  
KATORI MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Friday, 28th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.  
INABA MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKA MARU ... Saturday, 26th June.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Saturday, 29th May.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muntoro, San Francisco, Panama &amp; Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of July.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 16th June.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

AWA MARU ... Wednesday, 9th June.

SHINZUI MARU ... Saturday, 5th June.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

5, YAMADA, Nippon.

Telephone Nos. 229 &amp; 230.

**VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING**

PRESENTATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT AT/TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaihatsu	On 17th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaihatsu	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 14th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Ecuador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 1st June.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Crooksey	The Admiral Line	On 1st June.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Chicago Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 18th June, at 11 a.m.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shat, Tacoma.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yessen Kaihatsu	On 1st June.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shat, Tacoma.	Empress of Asia	Canadian Line	On 1st June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Montreal	Canadian Line	On 1st June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Ryō Maru	Nippon Yessen Kaihatsu	On 1st June, at 11 a.m.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Ryō Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaihatsu	On 1st June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Nile	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 1st June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Montague	The Admiral Line	About 15th June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Bolton Castle	Dowdall & Co. Ltd.	On 1st June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Amoy	Douglas Lepage & Co.	On 25th June, at 11 a.m.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Amoy	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 1st June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Amoy	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 1st June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Amoy	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 18th June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Amoy	Nippon Yessen Kaihatsu	On 8th May, at noon.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Amoy	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 8th May.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Amoy	Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu	On 1st June.
Montreal, Quebec, & Victoria, B.C.	Amoy	Shisen Maru	On 1st June.

SHIPPING

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ..... WEDNESDAY, June 16.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... WEDNESDAY, July 14.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... WEDNESDAY, August 11.

ALSO

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST CADDOA" ..... SATURDAY, May 29th for San Francisco direct.

S.S. "JACOX" ! ..... SATURDAY, May 29th for Celebes via Saigon, Singapore and Penang.

S.S. "WEST CONOR" ..... Beginning of June for Baltimore via Suez and usual ports of call.

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to

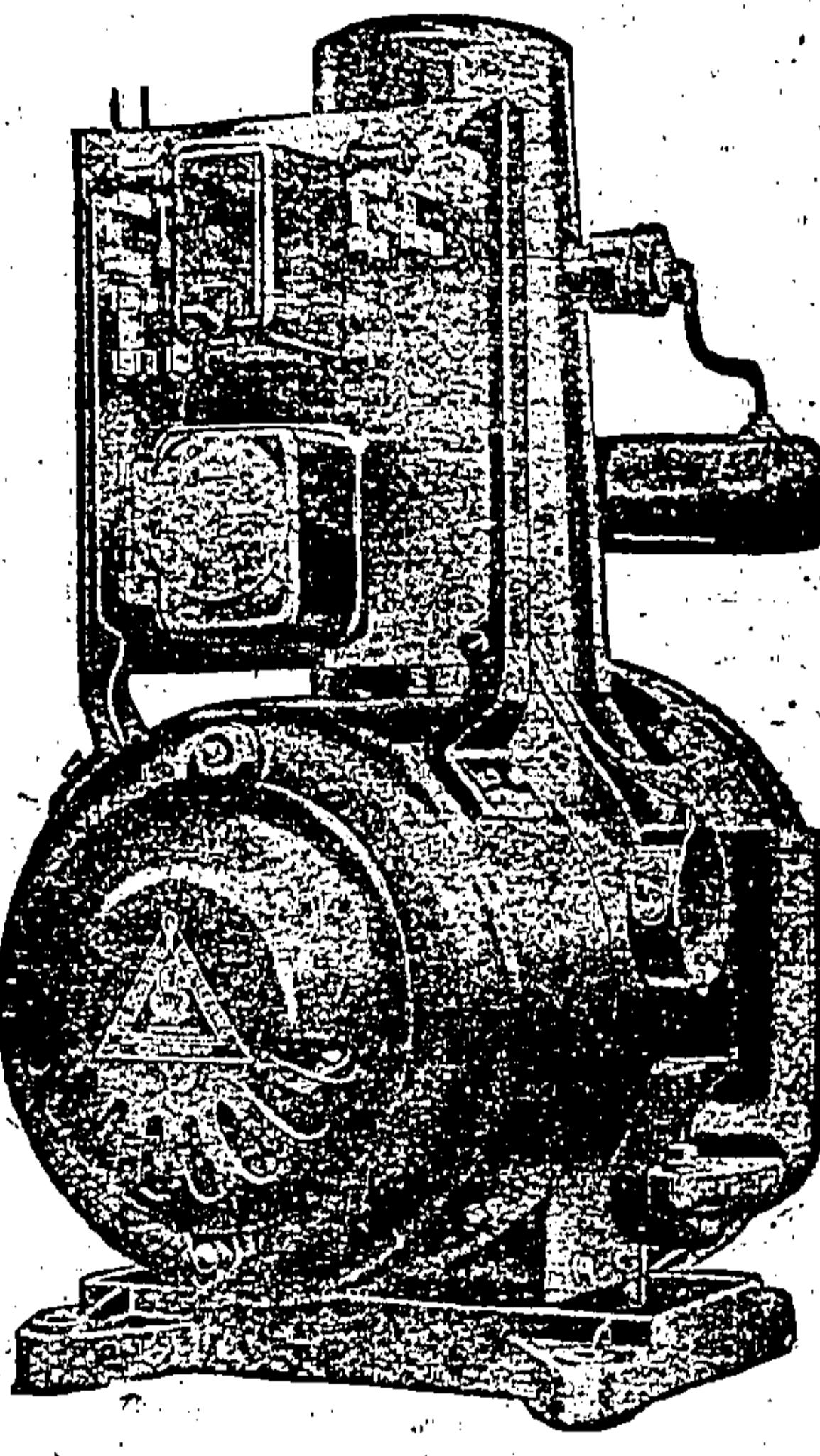
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

Hotel Mansions, Cable Address "SOLANO".

Telephone 14.

**DELCO-LIGHT**THE LATEST MARVEL IN THIS MARKET IS A  
3 K. W. 32 AND 110 VOLT MACHINE WITH AN OUTPUT OF  
180 16 C. P. LAMPS, AND WORKS ENTIRELY ON KEROSENE.

For the Popularity of the DELCO see the Number Sold for Lighting Bungalows in Fanling, the Peak Tramway Station, Cafes, Motor Ships.



Yachts, and Private Residences in this Colony; Also Travelling, Moving Picture Shows and Numerous Chinese Residences in the Country and in the Coast Port

FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF ITS KIND IN THE MARKET.

WE HAVE STOCKS OF MACHINES WITH OUTPUTS OF FROM  
47 LIGHTS UP TO 280.

Stocks carried or to order of the following:—

"Bolinder's" Crude Oil Engines.  
"Herbert Morris" High Class Chain-Blocks.  
"Cranes, Travelling Trolleys, etc.  
"Algor" Boiler Compound.

SOLE AGENTS:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: ABEONA.

TEL. 328.

**WATERHOUSE LINE**

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

For Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver, via Kobe and Yokohama.

"MAQUAN" ..... 26th June.

"WEST IVAN" ..... 25th July.

further sailings to be announced later.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U. S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; COMPANY,

3rd Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS. Tel. No. 8507.

A. KWAI &amp; CO.

11 &amp; 12 Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship-Chandlers, Coal Merchants,

Bale Makers, General Storekeepers

AND

Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

Cable Add: "AKWAI". Tel. No. 1003.

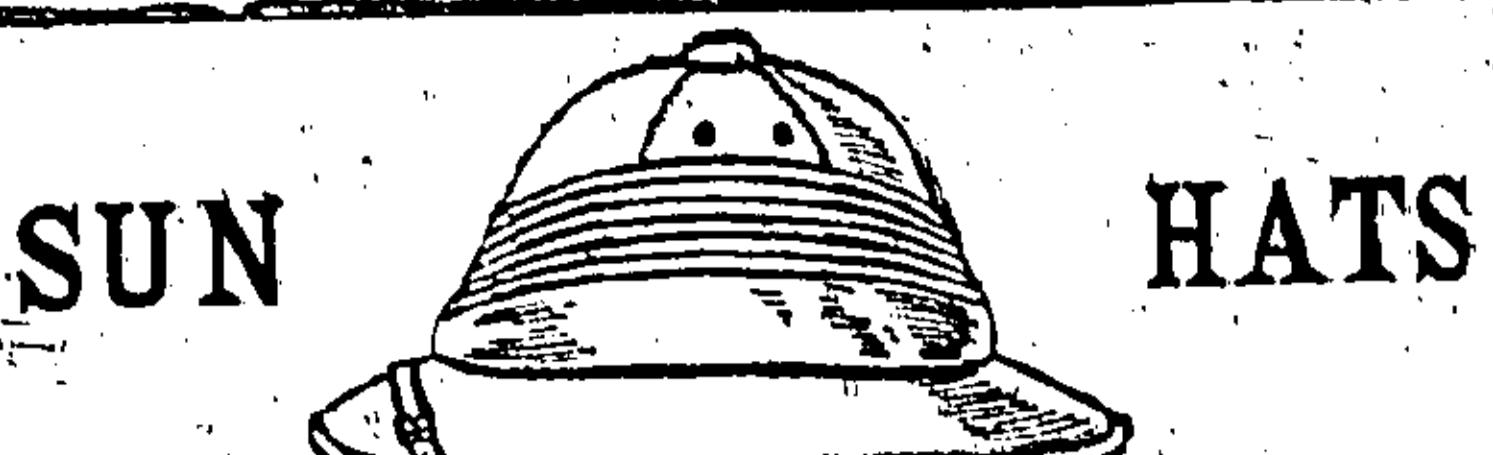
WING KEE &amp; CO.

23, Connaught Road Central.

COAL MERCHANTS,

SHIP CHANDLERS, COMPRADORES

AND



Made on Cork and Rubber or Felt bodies, covered with a strong white Drill, leather bound and chin strap. Have smart white puggars, are light in weight, thoroughly Sunproof and Waterproof.

\$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.50 to \$12.00 each.

## MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road. Telephone 29.

### THE PRICE OF RICE.

The official announcement with regard to the rice question will be received with mixed feelings. It is a relief to know that an adequate supply of our staple article of food is assured for the current year. But our joy is tempered by the thought of the 25 per cent. increase in the price and what this increase will entail. Every thinking person realises that sooner or later a rise in the price was inevitable. The policy of subsidising rice was up to a point sound. But it was obvious that the Malayan Governments could not—and could not be expected to—continue for an indefinite period a subsidy involving them in a loss of three million dollars a month. Misconception on matters of this kind frequently arises among the uneducated portion of the community. Sometimes it is merely the outcome of ignorance. Sometimes it is the result of malicious misrepresentation. There could be no worse charge against any Government than that it was taking advantage of the people's food difficulties. We would, therefore, draw special attention to that portion of the F.M.S. Government's statement which gives the figures of the official loss over rice. The rice subsidy, it is estimated,

(i) has already cost the two Governments nearly \$21,000,000.

(ii) would cost nearly \$3,000,000 a month for the rest of the year if continued on the basis of \$1 a *gantang* as the selling price.

The reasons for this are known to most people. Malaya has been the victim of shameless profiteering. That Saigon should take advantage of our necessities is perhaps not surprising. Business is business, we suppose. And there is little more to be said on the subject. As to India, we have already had our say. It is fortunate that the Government has been able to "secure additional supplies of rice from Burma. And we suppose we shall be told that we ought to be grateful to the Indian Government for extending Malaya's allotment. But the price we are paying is far above the market price in Rangoon. It is difficult to feel grateful to the merchant who, having put through one deal at over 100 per cent. profit to himself, expresses his willingness to negotiate another on the same terms. As to the moral aspect—the propensity or otherwise of one unit of the Empire profiteering in foodstuffs at the expense of another unit, taking advantage of our necessities to improve its own financial position—we need only express the hope that this will come up for discussion "in another place." Even at the new prices of rice the local Governments will still be subsidising rice to the extent of six cents per *gantang*. We hope that every educated and right minded person will do his best to explain these facts to his uneducated fellow-citizens.

The F.M.S. Government states that the supply now in sight should, with reasonable care, be sufficient, added to local supplies, to meet the needs of the population of Malaya until the next harvest becomes available. The Singapore announcement which we published said that distribution, under control was still essential since the supply assured was only sufficient for the new needs of Malaya if carefully husbanded and economically conserved. This fact should be borne in mind. Rationing for Singapore has been dropped, but the depot system will remain in force. And in the F.M.S. no doubt the rationing system will be continued. Meanwhile, it is obvious that the Gazette will provide the employers with much food for thought. The petition-writers will be busy. The planters, who are the biggest employers of labour, have

### WEATHER REPORT.

May 29. 7.25a. 25m.—Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations; it is highest over S. Manchuria. Depressions are situated near Hainan and the Bonin Is.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day. 3.46 inches. Total since January 1st, 27.34 inches, to date an average of 22.40 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on May 29th,

1.—Hongkong, to Gap Rock E and N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Hongkong Observatory, May 29, 1920.

### HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-6.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart which has been found to be 4 feet 4 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide, subtract 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

### May 30 to June 8, 1920.

Date	Mean	HONG KONG		LOW WATER	
		Height	Time	Height	Time
Mon.	7.45	.65	7.10 a	.55	6.25 a
Tue.	8.10	.65	7.15 a	.55	6.25 a
Wed.	8.10	.65	7.15 a	.55	6.25 a
Thur.	8.14	.65	7.15 a	.55	6.25 a
Fri.	8.18	.65	7.15 a	.55	6.25 a
Sat.	8.22	.65	7.15 a	.55	6.25 a

The s.s. "Africa" of Messrs Dowdell and Company sails at Noon on Tuesday the 1st of June instead of June 2nd.

so far put off the evil day by temporary expedients. We are not disposed to "reservedly" condemn the so-called "tinkering" policy. It may have served its turn. But to our mind the time for it is past. The raising of wages appears to us inevitable. At the same time it does not follow that all extravagant demands which will doubtless be put forward in the near future must be conceded. As the *Free Press* pointed out in connection with the late Singapore strike, a rise of, say, 25 per cent in the cost of rice is invariably followed by a demand for a 25 per cent increase in wages. Such an increase is not necessarily justified. The question must be dispassionately considered in a spirit of justice for the employer—and, incidentally, for the employee.

*Makay Mail.*

## STOP PRESS CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the *China Mail*.)

### TENNIS.

### JAPANESE PLAYER'S SUCCESS.

PARIS, May 25.

In the Hard Courts Tennis Championships Singles, Shimizu beat the well-known Rumanian, Misu, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, the latter abandoning the match. Shimizu's victory was unexpected. The match is regarded as interesting as showing the progress of tennis in the Far East. The famous French champion Gobert told Reuter "that the Japanese would worry me a lot. He has no style yet gets the ball back most unexpectedly."

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

### SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

LONDON, May 25.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, laid the foundation stone of the new School of Economics in connection with the London University in Clark Market, Clements Inn. The project has received substantial support from London merchants, while the trustees and Sir Ernest Cassel have donated £300,000, the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the city, to-day donating a further £50,000. Replying to an address of welcome His Majesty tributed the response of the Universities to the call of war and their brilliant contributions to science in modern warfare. He emphasised that the London degree was valued far beyond the British Isles. The advantages afforded by the resources of the Metropolis were giving the University a unique influence in the education system of the Empire.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW.

### CONFERENCE IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 28.

Mr. Davis, the American Ambassador, addressing the International Law Conference, which is meeting at Portsmouth, urged that the American differences regarding the League of Nations should not be taken as evidence of unwillingness on the part of the United States to join the free peoples of the world in establishing just rules of international conduct. He argued that the advance of international law had been obstructed by diametrically opposite schools of thought—namely the extreme nationalist and the extreme internationalist. Referring to the question of maritime law, which was included in the agenda of the conference, Mr. Davis declared that German unrestricted submarine warfare not only violated all recognised canons of the law of nations but the immemorial rule of the sea itself which gave every ship in distress the right to assistance.

### LONDON SWELTERS.

LONDON, May 25.

Southern England is sweltering in a heat wave. The temperature in London was 85°deg. There have been over 1,000 cases of prostration. There have been heavy thunder storms and floods in the Provinces.

### CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

LONDON, May 26.

The Co-operative Congress at Bristol has condemned the failure of the Government effectively to control the coal trade and demands a capital levy on fortunes of over £1,000,000. Lord Haldane, addressing the Congress, urged that the State should facilitate higher education for adult workers. The scheme might cost £1,000,000 a year but the results would place us in advance of any nation.

### FAIR TRADING COUNCIL.

LONDON, May 26.

Mr. McCurdy has been appointed to the "fair trading council" to prevent profiteering in the fruit and vegetable industry.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN MILITARY ALLIANCE.

PARIS, May 26.

Negotiations for a Franco-Belgian military alliance are progressing very favourably.

### "SADO MARU" PASSENGERS.

Flight by human propulsion has for some time occupied the attention of French inventors.

Considerable encouragement will be given to such attempts by the offer made by the well-known firm of Peugeot of a prize of 10,000 francs for the first "Aviette," as man-driven aeroplanes are called, to make a clean flight of 10 metres in two opposite directions. The competition is open to inventors of all nationalities except former enemy subjects.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Underwriters have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY, May 31, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (For account of the concerned)

1 White Enamelled Pedestal Lavatory with fittings.

1 Holt Printed Linocut.

Also

A Quantity of Sundries.

Term: 1 Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BRO'S Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1920.

## POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

A daring robbery took place at the Post Office between midnight and five o'clock this morning, when the Parcel Department was entered through the ventilator of a window facing the lane which lies to the West of the building. Landing on a wire cage, the intruders were faced with the difficulty that the space between the window and the wire grating was very narrow. This was somehow squeezed through. The rest was easy. A jemmy opened the padlock which fastened the door of the cage. Some of the parcels were ripped open. Apparently nothing of value was found in these, for others were untouched. Nothing, as far as could be ascertained, was removed from this department. In the mail sorting department, a safe was tried but not opened. In the Sheriff's Department two safes were opened, and robbed of about \$300 in silver. Some stamps and a quantity of copper coins which were kept in these safes were not touched. The robbers then broke into the Postmaster's Office through the ventilator. Here they tried a big safe but this undertaking proved futile. As a last move, the robbers broke open the various drawers of the Postmaster's desk. They pulled everything out and littered the floor with papers, but took nothing. At this stage, the robbers must have been alarmed, for they made a hurried departure before they had turned their attention to some cabinets in the room. The robbery was discovered by Mr. Hines, Superintendent of Mails, who lives in the Post Office Building. He visited the ground floor soon after 5.30 a.m., and seeing the parcels thrown about the floor, he called the Police. A search for the robbers who were thought to be hiding in the building was then instituted, but they were nowhere to be found. Apparently they escaped the same way they came. This morning, two detectives examined the premises, but have so far been unable to hit upon any clue. They are of opinion that the robbers were disturbed by the appearance of Mr. Hines and escaped hurriedly. This theory was drawn from the fact that a bag of tools containing such instruments as jemmys, chisels, pliers, etc. was left behind, also a pair of shoes. All these have been removed to the Station by the detectives. This is, we believe, the second time the Post Office has been broken into.

### CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The revised salaries for the Public Works Department are as follows:

Director of Public Works, £1,250 to £1,500, by £50 annually.

First Assistant, D.P.W., £900 to £1,100, by £25 annually.

Second Assistant, D.P.W., £900 to £1,000, by £25 annually.

Executive Engineer, First Grade, £700 to £850, by £25 annually.

Executive Engineer, Second Grade, £620 to £700, by £20 annually.

Assistant Engineer, £400 to £600, by £20 annually.

Inspector of Stores, £400 to £480, by £10 annually.

Clerk of Works, £400 to £480, by £20 annually.

Road Surveyor, £400 to £480, by £20 annually.

Land Surveyor, First Class, £550 to £625, by £25 annually.

Land Surveyor, Second Class, £400 to £520, by £20 annually.

Electrician, £400 to £600, by £20 annually.

Land-Bailiff, £320 to £360, by £10 annually.

Mr. Julian (Clerk in the Waterworks Branch), £400.

The Inspector of Stores, Clerk of Works, Road Surveyor, Drainage Surveyor, Senior Overseer, and the Land-Bailiff are entitled to free quarters.

Mr. Chatham receives a personal non-pensionable allowance of £150.

LAND-BAILIFFS.

The new scale for the Land-Bailiffs in the New Territories is £270 to £320 rising by £10 annually.

THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

First Bailiff, £400 to £480, by £20 annually.

Second Bailiff, £320 to £360, by £10 annually.

Clerk and Usher, £220 to £300, by £10 annually.

The Second Bailiff retains his language allowance.

## NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received new shipments

of



## A PHILOSOPHER LEFT WONDERING.

Philosophers who have urged that intellectual education has but little influence on the moral sense, that, in the words of Spencer, it is a delusion to imagine that "an ideal humanity might be forthwith produced by a perfect system of education," have nowadays but little difficulty in producing evidence in favour of their contention. In whatever direction they may cast their eyes they can see highly educated statesmen engaged in actions which a Machiavelli would have considerable difficulty in justifying. Further observations might lead him to point out in additional support of his contention, that the opposition to these actions came for the most part from the mass of the people who might be fairly estimated as moving on a lower intellectual plane. It would be to spot a good case to say that a high moral sense cannot accompany a high level of education. Our philosophers may be taken as unprejudiced in their outlook and ready to acknowledge that there are indeed many among the highly educated who show a keen feeling for right conduct, just as among the uneducated there are many who have but little power of distinguishing between moral and immoral actions. They would rest their claim on the fact that men with every advantage of education showed as little if not less power to guide their conduct by principles of right and wrong as those who had received no education at all. If it be pleaded that the war, being itself a frank return to primitive methods of settling quarrels, has brought out all the worst in man's nature, our philosophers may rightly retort that it is just at such times of stress, when human nature is most deeply tried, that the results of education should be most visible; if, as claimed by some, education has an effect in raising the standard of conduct. If three of the most highly educated nations in the world are observed to engage in conflict with all the ferocity of primitive tribes, such philosophers may well shrug their shoulders and ask what else was to be expected.

Some day perhaps a philosopher holding such views will sit down to write a moral history of the war,—or, rather, we should say, a history of the war on its moral side. His thoughts may then revert to that extraordinary scene which was witnessed along almost the whole of the British front on Christmas Day 1914. Had that fraternisation between the opposing armies any significance?

He will note that it was a fraternisation more between the men than between the officers and that it was a fraternisation between men from two nations which had no ancient grudge against each other. The French might regard the Germans as descendants of the men who had swept across France, entered her capital and torn from her two of her provinces, but the British had no such cause of enmity, and the German rank and file, whatever might be the feeling of their leaders and those back there in Berlin, had no cause for enmity to the British. So they met in No Man's Land and all the world stared and wondered. Such a scene was not to be witnessed again. In Berlin and London it was seen that this would never do. How could war be conducted if the opposing armies treated each other as comrades? A propaganda of hate must be launched: means must be taken to make the opposing armies enemies in fact and not merely in name. The propaganda of hate which was so earnestly entered upon on both sides had its effect upon those who remained at home, but an appreciably smaller effect upon those who took an actual part in the war in the field. At home it was played for all it was worth. Atrocity was piled upon atrocity; fiendish stories of brutal callousness were circulated and believed, even by quite well-educated people. In England the only correct view of the German was man with a forehead "villainous low" and a habit of holding up his hands on the least provocation and shooting his captors on even less. In Germany, the Englishman required as "healthy a reputation." In England the reception accorded British prisoners in Germany was taken as showing the degraded state of the German nation: it might equally have been taken as a proof of the efficiency of the German propaganda or hate.

Our philosopher, contemplating these scenes and reflecting on the conclusions to be drawn from them, sees the highly educated German and British authorities in the background earnestly engaged in the propaganda of hate, and in the foreground the German and British troops,—the rank and file—striving to live up to their ferocious reputation. Wars have to be fought, and war is not a game but a terribly bloody business, and if enmity does not exist it has to be created. But on which side lay the deficiency of moral sense—whether on the propagandists in Berlin and London or on the men in the field—our philosopher feels no doubts. This propaganda of hate now seems like a thing far off, something that took place in a dream. Handless Belgian children, fat production from dead bodies

—such are some of its feats, accepted at the time in the face of inquiries which showed the absence of proof. Their highly educated originators must be given due credit for the appeal they made to the credulous public ever willing to sup on fresh horrors.

But the war finished as all wars must and the reign of reason returned,—or was expected to return. Here was a chance for the highly educated statesmen, surrounded by their highly educated staffs to show what education had done for them, in evolving a higher moral sense. There were great hopes. The invitation extended to President Wilson was in itself a testimony to moral worth. But as the discussion proceeded it was seen that so far as right or wrong conduct was concerned, the body of gentlemen who met at Paris might have been a gathering of our primal ancestors engaged in settling a quarrel before they came down from the trees. From Russia, then entering upon a course of terror, had come the slogan of the right of self-determination. President Wilson had prefaced his journey to Europe by fourteen points which were exemplary. But the Peace Conference produced a treaty which forgot all about the fourteen points and turned self-determination into a mockery. For 45 years, since the previous great war in Europe, the nations had been diligently educating well-educated people. In England the only correct view of the German was man with a forehead "villainous low" and a habit of holding up his hands on the least provocation and shooting his captors on even less. In the well-tilled educational field. Yet the treaty shows a lower moral plane than previous documents of the kind made between conquering and conquered nations. The inviolability of private property in war seemed like a permanent gain in moral progress: the Treaty swept it aside. The necessity, if wars were to cease, of leaving no scars, seemed too elementary an axiom to need emphasis. The treaty was constructed entirely on the opposite principle, leaving such bitterness that France had to petition Britain and America to stand by her to save her from another attack which she fears the treaty will instigate.

Passing to affairs that have happened since the treaty, our philosopher sees the work of the Supreme Council, a body of highly educated gentlemen. He sees the Supreme Council continuing a war with Russia which had somehow been entered upon, on grounds which he can only conclude lie solely in a dislike for the form of

government adopted by Russia. He sees the Supreme Council encouraging Rumania to invade Hungary, which has also established a form of Government which it dislikes, and he sees the emergence of another government in Hungary, more bloody, more ferocious than its predecessor but cast on lines which have the approval of the Supreme Council. But what strikes him most are the protests raised in the countries whose governments form the Supreme Council against the policies of their respective governments; for he notes that these protests come from the proletariat—the less educated classes. It is they who demanded that Russia shall have the right of self-determination, that Hungary shall not be made a tool of, that a real peace, not a peace founded on coercion, shall be formed.

Meanwhile ethics are being indistinctly taught in the schools, moralists were never more obtuse on the necessity of instruction, and the education of the workers occupies a good deal of attention. The present dissents have led to the conclusion that their moral outlook is deplorable. Either education has spoiled them or it has not been carried to the lengths which result in the fine flower of moral culture typical of the Supreme Council being reached. It is now too late to draw back: the work must be pressed on, until that high level is reached. Our philosopher may be left musing on the question of how far self-interest neutralises moral culture and how far moral culture can be developed by education.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## FACE UNSIGHTLY WITH PIMPLES

Extremely Painful. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Healed In A Month.

"My face began to get blotchy, and later small pimples appeared so that soon my face was a mass of irritating eruptions of a wet nature. My face, besides being most unsightly, was extremely painful, and I lost a lot of sleep."

"I had a table of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment sent me. After a short time the itching and burning seemed to vanish, and within a month my face was healed." (Signed) John Morris, 10, Cockin St., John Street, Dursley, Eng.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases.

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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## AFTER 70 FIGHTS.

## TOMMY BURNS WITHOUT MARK.

As the result of a complete examination and a slight operation by Dr. William Lloyd, the throat specialist, Tommy Burns has decided to return to the ring. When Burns came to me he complained of a slight difficulty in breathing through one nostril," said Dr. Lloyd. "I overhauled him thoroughly and discovered a thickening of the tissue. I advised a simple operation, which he agreed to, and the result will be that he will have no difficulty with his breathing in future. He is an extremely interesting subject; and I found my self becoming quite fascinated by his powerful personality. Among boxing men he is an exceptional type both mentally and physically. The first thing I was interested in was the penetrative power of his eyes. They are semi-deep-set, with a marked fixation and concentration. You see in the eyes every evidence of determination and keen observation. I might almost describe them as Napoleonic.

The "most remarkable discovery I made in regard to his physiognomy was the unmarked condition of his nose. The bridge is perfectly straight, and had I not known he was a champion boxer I should have said he had never been hit there in his life. Not one boxer in five hundred has a perfectly straight nose, because that organ is so delicate as to be susceptible to the slightest knock. In the case of Burns there is no evidence that the nose has ever been struck.

"Furthermore, there is not a single mark on his head that would indicate participation in boxing, yet I am told that he has appeared in nearly seventy contests. His skin is clear and his hands and feet are relatively small. This I think makes for greater activity and accounts for his rapid foot-work.

NO SIGN OF DEGENERATION.

"Burns was very anxious," added Dr. Lloyd, "to know what I thought about his general condition. I tested his pulse and blood pressure, and could not discover one mark of degeneration. The tone of his arteries is that of a young man. I would say that as far as the elasticity of his blood-vessels are concerned he might be twelve or fourteen years younger than his actual age (38 years). I have seldom come across a man so well preserved and so free from all signs of bodily wear and tear. At the present time I believe he is carry-

ing about 14 lbs. of excess weight, but as he is solidly built and has very little soft fat I suppose a month of steady training would bring him into splendid condition. Whatever overweight he carries now is distributed evenly over the whole of his frame.

"Summed up, I can best describe him in type as a 'battle-cruiser'—compact, extremely active and mobile for his weight, and having that solid bulk which is so great a set-off against sustained strain. But I must revert to the eyes—they are devoid of fear, imperturbable and impenetrable.

"I was not surprised," the doctor concluded, "to hear that he is very abstemious, indulging neither in alcohol nor tobacco. This abstinence, coupled with simple living and his natural physical equipment, accounts for the boxer's fine state of preservation and freedom from flaws."

## Callus? Peel It Off Quickly!

Nothing On Earth Like "Get-It"

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A spot of thickened skin on the bottom of the foot, or a corn, may be easily removed by wonderful "Get-It" as



Callus Comes Off Like Banana Skin! and hard or soft, can anywhere on your feet. Look at the picture. A few drops of "Get-It" did the work. The callus comes loose from the skin, and is easily removed, whatever you feel the callus right off, just like a banana skin—peachy, pulpy, and delicious. It is good for things to corn. Without the use of sticky plasters, irritating salves, messy ointments, or strong adhesive tape. There is no trouble, no knife, no scissors to use. "Get-It" is used by millions, because it is a common sense product. It really does prove it.

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"For the Blood is the Life."

## YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

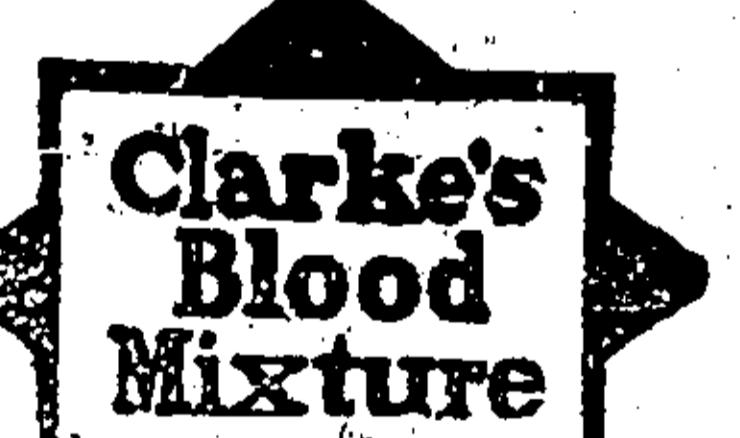
IF YOU are suffering with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of clogging treatment through the blood, so don't waste time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get to the root of your trouble. A medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood of the poison, no matter which is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

THE True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and flavored fine from anything taken. Of all Chemists and Stores keep. REFUSE SUBSTITUTE.



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On New York—

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Wire 900

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Wire 152

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Wire 152

On demand 152

On Shanghai—

Wire 152

On demand 152

On Yokohama—

On demand 152

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J. UANG LY.

Manager.

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For 24 months—6% per annum

For 30 months—6 1/2% per annum

For 36 months—7% per annum

For 42 months—7 1/2% per annum

For 48 months—8% per annum

For 54 months—8 1/2% per annum

For 60 months—9% per annum

For 66 months—9 1/2% per annum

For 72 months—10% per annum

For 78 months—10 1/2% per annum

For 84 months—11% per annum

For 90 months—11 1/2% per annum

For 96 months—12% per annum

For 102 months—12 1/2% per annum

For 108 months—13% per annum

For 114 months—13 1/2% per annum

For 120 months—14% per annum

For 126 months—14 1/2% per annum

For 132 months—15% per annum

For 138 months—15 1/2% per annum

For 144 months—16% per annum

For 150 months—16 1/2% per annum

For 156 months—17% per annum

For 162 months—17 1/2% per annum

For 168 months—18% per annum

For 174 months—18 1/2% per annum

For 180 months—19% per annum

For 186 months—19 1/2% per annum

## SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

## FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. HELENUS, due here May 31st and sails for Shanghai June 1.  
The s.s. TALTHEBIS, due here June 1st and sails for Japan June 3.  
The s.s. PAK LING, due here June 3rd and sails for Japan via Shanghai June 4.  
The s.s. AGAPENOR, due here June 4th and sails for Japan June 5.  
The s.s. ELPIER, due here June 13th and sails for Shanghai June 15.  
The s.s. DEUCALION, due here June 15th and sails for Shanghai June 19.  
The s.s. THYSEUS, due here June 16th and sails for Shanghai and Hankow June 26.  
The s.s. LAOMEDON, due here June 26th and sails for Japan June 27.  
The s.s. DEMODOCUS, due here June 27th and sails for Shanghai June 28.  
The s.s. PYRRHEUS, due here June 28th and sails for Shanghai June 29.  
The s.s. ALCINOUS, due here July 1st and sails for Shanghai and Taku July 4.  
The s.s. BELLEROPHON, due here July 14th and sails for Japan July 14.  
The s.s. NINGCHOW, due here July 15th and sails for Shanghai and Japan July 19.  
The s.s. STEIGERWALD, due here July 20th and sails for Japan July 28.

## FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. SHINTO MARU, left San Francisco May 7th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila on June 8.  
The s.s. ECUADOR, leaves San Francisco May 1st, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, June 9.  
The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Seattle May 14th and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila, June 15.  
The s.s. PERSIA MARU, leaves San Francisco May 20th and is due here via Honolulu, Kobe, and Nagasaki June 27.  
The s.s. KOKRA MARU, leaves San Francisco June 8th and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, July 5.  
The s.s. COLUMBIA, leaves San Francisco May 29th and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, July 7.  
The s.s. NILE, leaves San Francisco June 28th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Shanghai on July 17.  
The s.s. IONION, leaves Seattle June 28th and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, and Manila, July 28.  
The s.s. TENYO MARU, leaves San Francisco June 30th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila Aug. 1.  
The s.s. VENESUELA, leaves San Francisco June 28th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Manila on Aug. 4.  
The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Seattle July 11th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila August 15.

## FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. ST. ALBANS, leaves Melbourne June 1st, and is due here via Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island, Faroak and Manila June 30.

## FROM CANADA.

The s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, leaves Vancouver June 3rd, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila on June 24.  
The s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, leaves Vancouver June 23rd, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on July 15.

## FROM MANILA.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila June 13th due here June 15th and leaves for Seattle, via Kobe and Yokohama, June 24.  
The s.s. IONION, leaves Manila July 29th and is due here July 31st, sailing for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, Aug. 3.  
The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Manila Aug. 13th, and is due here Aug. 15th, and sails for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, Aug. 23.  
The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila Sept. 8th, is due here Sept. 11th and sails for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, Sept. 21.

## FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. KIDDERPORE, leaves Yokohama May 1st, is due here May 25th and leaves for Australia, via ports on May 30.  
The s.s. ARRATOON AFCAR, leaves Kobe May 26th, and is due here June 1.  
The s.s. NELLES, leaves Yokohama May 22nd, is due here via Kobe and Shanghai June 7th and sails for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg via Singapore, June 8.  
The s.s. JAPAN, leaves Kobe June 21st and is due here June 24.  
The s.s. NELLES, leaves Yokohama June 21st, due here via Kobe and Shanghai July 5, and sails for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg, via Singapore, July 6.  
The s.s. TALTHEBIS, leaves Yokohama June 26th, due here via Kobe and Shanghai, July 12th and sails for Liverpool and via Manila, Singapore, Genoa and Marseilles, July 12.  
These EURIYADES, leaves Yokohama June 1st, and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai June 17.  
The s.s. ST. ALBANS, leaves Kobe, July 12th and is due here via Moji July 13.  
The s.s. PAK LING, leaves Yokohama July 12th, is due here via Kobe, July 18th, and sails for Liverpool via Singapore and Marseilles, July 22.  
The s.s. BELLEROPHON, leaves Yokohama Aug. 7, is due here via Kobe and Shanghai Aug. 23rd, sails for Liverpool via Manila, Singapore, Genoa and Marseilles Aug. 24.

## FROM SHANGHAI.

The s.s. TEIREIAS, leaves Shanghai May 27th, is due here May 31, and sails for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp, via Singapore, June 3.  
The s.s. DELTA, leaves Shanghai June 1st, is due here June 4th and leaves for London, Singapore, Colombo and Marseilles June 5.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.  
TRINITY SUNSAT MAY 30TH 1920.  
Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.  
Matins at 11 a.m.  
Response, Festal: Venite: Macfarren  
(31st day); Psalm 29 (Naeffers);  
33 (Tallis); Te Deum, Oakley in F.  
Jubilate, Ouseley in G. Anthem:  
"Come up, Elther" Spohr; Hymn  
160. N.B.—Psalm 59 verses 1, 5, 7,  
8, G. P. in unison; Psalm 53 verses  
1, 9, 8, 13, 15, 21 in unison; Hymn  
150 verses 1, 4 in unison.  
Evening at 8 p.m.  
Response, Festal: Psalm 63 (Stanley);  
99 (Battishill); 118 (Wicks); March  
Song (1st evening); Nine  
Apostles; Monks' Hymn; 161; 162;  
164. N.B.—Psalm 63 verses 1, 5,  
6 in unison; Psalm 59, verses 1, 3,  
9 in unison; Psalm 113, verses 1, 9,  
14, 18 in unison; Hymn 161  
verses 3, 4, 6 in unison; Hymn 162  
verses 1, 4 in unison; Hymn 164  
verses 1, 3 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services May 30th.  
Preacher: Rev. George J. Williams.  
Morning Service 11 a.m.  
Sunday Morning One Survival after Death.  
(Sunday Morning, May 30th, Does Our  
very Identity Survive the Grave?)  
Sunday Morning, June 6th What is  
Heaven? Evening Service at 8 p.m.  
Service: "Can we continue to say 'I'  
believe in God the Father Almighty?"

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Trinity Sunday—May 30th 1920.  
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
11 a.m.—Song Matins and Sermon.  
Preacher: The Chaplain.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
8.30 p.m.—Evening Service.

First Church of Christ Scientist:  
MacDonald Road.

Sundays, 11.15 a.m.  
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,  
Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral,  
Glencairn.

Mass at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.  
High Mass at 8 a.m.  
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed  
Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Church,  
Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed  
by the Benediction of the Blessed  
Sacrament.

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## POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed  
15 minutes earlier than the time given  
below unless otherwise stated, and where  
mails are advertised to close before 9  
a.m. registered and parcel mails are  
closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAIL.

SATURDAY, May 29.  
Japan—Per TARAKA.  
SUNDAY, May 30.  
U.S.A.—Per Shanghai—Per  
MONTAGUE.  
MONDAY, May 31.  
Shanghai—Per SUNNING.  
WEDNESDAY, June 2.  
Strait—Per KAMO MARU.  
FRIDAY, June 4.  
Bombay—Per SHINZU MARU.  
Strait—Per AWA MARU.  
SUNDAY, June 6.  
Bombay—Per HEIMET MARU.  
Bombay—Per MEICHI MARU.

## OUTWARD MAIL.

SATURDAY, May 29.  
Shanghai and North China—Per  
CHENAN, 3 p.m.—Per  
BANGKOK, CAYLON, MAURITIUS,  
South Africa, L. MARQUE, INDIA  
via DHOONSHROD, EGYPT and  
EUROPE via MARSKELE.  
Per KAMAKURA MARU, Re-  
gistration 315 p.m. Letters  
4 p.m.

Strait, BANGKOK, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and  
CAPE TOWN—Per PANAMA  
MAIL, 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI, CHIEF TOWNS and TIENTIN—Per  
CHONGSHENG, 5 p.m.

HOKHOU, PAHOK and HAIPHONG—Per  
KAIFONG, 5 p.m.

Strait and Bangkok—Per HAITAN,  
6 p.m.

Philippines Islands, \*SHANGHAI, \*NORTH  
CHINA—Japan via Kobo and  
Seattle—Per EDMORE, 6 p.m.

SWATOW and \*BANGKOK—Per KABO

SAMUD, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 30.

Strait, BANGKOK, CALCUTTA and ADEN—  
Per TARAKA, 8 a.m.

SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW—Per  
KEELUNG—Per KAIJO MARU,  
9 a.m.

\*SWATOW and \*STRaits—Per LIANG-  
CHOW, 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI and \*NORTH CHINA—Per  
KWANGSEI, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 31.

HONOLULU and \*SAN FRANCISCO—Per  
WEST CADDODA, 11 a.m.

SAIGON—Per JACOB, 11 a.m.

\*SWATOW and \*BANGKOK—Per CHUSAN,  
10 a.m.

SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW—Per HAI-  
CHING, 1 p.m.

AMOY, \*SHANGHAI and \*NORTH CHINA—  
Per SUYANG, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 3.

\*SHANGHAI and \*NORTH CHINA—Per SUN-  
NING, 10 a.m.

\*SHANGHAI, \*NORTH CHINA and \*JAPAN—  
via Kobo—Per EAMO MARU,  
10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via  
TOKIO, CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI  
via SHANGHAI, CHINA, JAPAN via  
TOKIO, CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI, via  
AMERICA, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA  
and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.  
—Per CHICAGO MARU. Registration  
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 4.

SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW—Per HAI-  
LONG, 1 p.m.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Per YUENSANG,  
2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 5.

SHANGHAI and \*NORTH CHINA—Per TEAN,  
3 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 6.

WEIHAIWEI, CHIEF TOWNS and TIENTIN—Per  
BUNGEON, 8 a.m.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Japan via MOJI

via SHANGHAI, CHINA, JAPAN via  
TOKIO, CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI, via  
AMERICA, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA  
and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.  
—Per CHICAGO MARU. Registration  
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW—Per HAI-  
LONG, 1 p.m.

MONDAY, May 31.

The D. & Co. Ltd., as LONCH CASTLE  
arrived Kobe 28th May.

The C. M. S. C. Co. Ltd. sailed  
from Shanghai on May 26th, and  
may be expected to arrive in Hong-  
kong on Saturday May 29th at day  
light.

The N.Y.K. as PORTLAND MARU (Bombay  
Linen) left Yokohama for this port  
on the 29th May, and is expected  
to arrive on the 30th May.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. (Mc. Mc.) as  
TAKADA left MOJI for this port  
on the 28th inst. at 8 a.m. and is  
due here on the 29th instant at about  
Noon.

The D. & Co. Ltd., as BOLTON CASTLE  
left Singapore 24th May due Hongkong  
30th May.

The T.K.K. as SEIYO MARU arrived at  
Yokohama on May 26th and sails  
May 30th for Honolulu, Hilo and  
San Francisco.

The C.P.O.B. Co. B.M.S. MONTAGE  
arrived at Shanghai on the 29th  
May leaves there 28th May and is  
due Hongkong on the 30th May.

The G.P.O.S. Co. as MATTHEWS  
arrived at KARACHI from Liverpool  
on the 28th May, leaves there about  
27th May, and is due at Colombo  
about May 31.

The D. & Co. Ltd., as AFRICA left  
Shanghai 28th May, sails from  
Hongkong noon Tuesday 1st June.

The E.O.N. Line as BONITA from  
Antwerp, Middelbro, and London, left  
Singapore for this port on the 26th  
inst. and may be expected to arrive  
on the 1st June.

The P. M. S. C. Co. as DOLYSPRING  
(Calcutta Line) left Singapore on  
May 28th and may be expected here  
on or about June 3rd.

The N.Y.K. as AWA MARU (Liverpool  
Line) left Glasgow for